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GEOGRAPHICAL RECORD

AFRICA.

SURVEYS IN SOUTH AFRICA.—The report of the Astronomer at the Cape of Good Hope for 1903 announces the completion of the field work and computations relative to the survey of the Anglo-German boundary of Southwest Africa, while the reduction of the geodetic survey of Southern Rhodesia is also completed. Operations in connection with the measurement of the arc along the 30th meridian, from the Zambezi to Lake Tanganyika, under the direction of Dr. Rubin, were in progress during the year, but owing to grass fires little could be done beyond reconnaissance, beaconing, and astronomical observation.

As a result of Lord Milner's endeavours for the creation of a topographic survey of British Africa south of the Zambezi, we learn that the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies have provided an organization sufficient to complete the principal triangulation of these colonies in three or four years and to make connection with the systems of principal triangulation in the Cape Colony and Natal. It is also proposed to carry out the triangulation through Basutoland and the portion of Zululand annexed to Natal, the cost to be defrayed by the Governments concerned. Thus, it is shown, the whole of British South Africa, with the exception of Bechuanaland, will be on an equality in the matter of survey should the Government of Rhodesia agree to the connection of Gwelo with the geodetic system south of the Limpopo.—(*The Geog. Jour.*, April, 1905.)

RAILROAD PROGRESS IN AFRICA.—The *Deutsches Kolonialblatt* for March 1 has a map showing the route of the Tanga Railroad, in German East Africa, from the port of Tanga to Mombo, on the western side of the Usambara highlands. The railroad reached this point on February 19, thirty miles northwest of Korogwe, which had been the terminus for a considerable period.

A British Bluebook of December, 1904, says that in Sierra Leone 135 miles of narrow gauge railroad (2 feet 6 inches) are in operation, and 87 miles are in course of construction; 125 miles (3 feet 6 inches gauge) have been completed in Lagos, and 170 in the Gold Coast; or a total of 430 miles in operation in the three colonies. Rapidity of construction is not aimed at, the building being carried on tentatively in sections, to gain experience and prove the value of the enterprises. The difficulties encountered in West Africa have included "the want of landing facilities, sickness of the staff, excessive rainfall, obstruction caused by dense tropical forest, and the necessity of carrying on the entire work and conveying all the materials from one base."

PALEOZOIC GLACIATION IN THE TRANSVAAL.—Near Balmoral, in the Transvaal, there are some undoubted evidences of ancient glaciation in the beds of the Karroo system which underlie the coal treasures. These are fully described by E. T. Mellor in the Report of the Geological Survey of the Transvaal for 1903, and several excellent photographs indicate how unquestionable the evidence is. This evidence consists of both glacial deposits and glacial striæ on the bed-rock. The deposits were laid down upon a varied land surface "which had already undergone considerable disturbance and denudation." They consist of conglomerates, sandstone and shales, collectively known as the Dwyka conglomerate. The beds are

irregularly alternating and more or less lenticular, including many boulders of various kinds embedded in clay or sandy matrix full of smaller angular rock fragments, the whole bearing a close resemblance to glacial till, which is increased by the polished, faceted, and frequently-striated faces of the boulders. The photographs of glacially-striated bed-rock show markings so clear and distinct that they might pass for photographs of striations made by the Quaternary ice-sheet of North America.

This exceedingly clear case of ancient glaciation, to be added to the few already known, is of great interest to glacialists. Mellor is of the opinion that the phenomena demand for their explanation not mere local glaciers, but a genuine ice-sheet of continental character. This conclusion seems warranted by the widespread extent of the glacial deposits in both the Transvaal and Cape Colony, and by the uniformity of direction of the glacial striæ which, in places fully 25 miles apart, are from north-northwest to south-southeast.

R. S. T.

THE MACMILLAN EXPEDITION.—Mr. W. Macmillan, of St. Louis, Mo., and his party, after completing early last year the exploration of the southern boundary of Abyssinia, and investigating the connection of the rivers near Lake Rudolf with the Nile system, returned in July to Khartum and Cairo, where another trip into Uganda was arranged, from which the party has recently returned. Leaving Mombasa in the middle of September, the explorers proceeded to the Athi Plains, and thence from Eldoma Ravine across the Gwasongishu Plateau to Mont Elgon. Mr. Macmillan is now organizing a further expedition up the Blue Nile, in order to establish a commercial river route between Abyssinia and the Sudan, and has had built in Norway a flotilla of specially-designed wooden vessels for the navigation of the rapids. It is expected that a start will be made during the present month.—(*Scot. Geog. Mag.*, April, 1905.)

AMERICA.

PETROLEUM FIELDS OF ALASKA AND THE COAL OF BERING RIVER.—The U. S. Geological Survey presents (*Bull.* No. 250) a report of the preliminary examinations of the structural and economic geology of the localities in Alaska where indications of petroleum have been found. The studies for this report were made by Mr. George C. Martin. In transmitting the report to Director Walcott, Mr. Brooks, in charge of the division of Alaskan Mineral Resources, says that though only few wells have been drilled, and it is too soon to predict an important future for Alaska as a petroleum-producer, Mr. Martin's studies show that there is ample justification for further prospecting, and that the region may yet be an important source of illuminating oil.

Mr. Martin's report also gives an account of the Bering River coal deposits, which contain the best coal yet found on the Pacific coast of the continent. Further investigation of these coal and petroleum fields has already begun.

These fields, though widely separated, are all on the southern coast of Alaska, and except the Bering River coal fields, are on tide-water. The petroleum field of Controller Bay is east of the mouth of Copper River; the Cape Yaktag fields are 75 miles farther east. The Cook Inlet fields are about 320 miles west of Controller Bay, and the Cold Bay field is about 160 miles to the southwest on the southern coast of the Alaska Peninsula. The Bering Sea coal fields are from 20 to 40 miles from the coast, in the valley of Bering River, which flows into Controller Bay. All the petroleum regions may be reached directly by steamer from Seattle, except the Cape Yaktag field, where there is no regular steamer landing.

Mr. Martin describes the geological formation of each of these regions. In the

Controller Bay district petroleum seepages are very abundant. The petroleum is seen oozing from the joints and bedding planes of the carbonaceous shales and volcanic ash-beds. Fifteen wells had been drilled, or were drilling, in this region in September last year. None of them had reached a depth exceeding 1,100 feet, and oil in commercial quantities had not yet been produced.

At Cape Yaktag there are said to be good seepages in several of the creeks, but no development work has been done owing to the difficulty of transporting machinery. In the Cook Inlet region the surface indications of petroleum consist of seepages or oil-springs and the so-called "gas" springs. In the first, the petroleum may be seen oozing from the cracks in the rock, or coming out of the soil. More drilling is necessary to obtain a knowledge of the underground conditions, as well as to estimate the economic and commercial value of the field. In the Cold Bay district the flow of petroleum from seepages at several points near the oil wells is large and constant. One of them supplies lubricating oil for use at the wells, three of which were begun in the summer of 1903. If petroleum should be discovered in commercial quantities in this region, it may be piped to Coal Bay by gravity, and shipped thence to southern ports. A few tests of the petroleum show that it is a refining oil of the same general nature as the Pennsylvania product.

The Bering River coal area, as far as known, is restricted to the region north of Bering Lake and Bering River, embracing an area of about 120 square miles. The seams vary in thickness from a few inches to 31 feet, and it is reported that a thickness of over 60 feet was found in a tunnel on the north side of Stillwater Creek. The coal resembles the harder bituminous coals of the East more than it does anthracite. Under ordinary handling it will probably crush to almost the same extent as the harder semi-bituminous coal, which will not impair its value for steam purposes, but will necessitate careful handling if it is to compete with Pennsylvania or Welsh anthracite as a domestic fuel. The seams exposed along Shepherd Creek not only possess the greatest thickness, but are also the purest coals and have the highest heating power.

A PRIMER OF FORESTRY.—This book of 88 pages, by Mr. Gifford Pinchot, Government Forester, is printed as *Bulletin* No. 34, Part II, in the Bureau of Forestry, Department of Agriculture.

It will be attractive to the general reader as well as valuable to all who desire to make practical application of the principles of forestry. It first describes the service and uses of the forest, which, when held as productive capital, is useful in proportion to the interest it yields:

Thus, an acre of sprout land may be worth only \$5, while the investment in adjoining land stocked with old trees may be \$50 an acre. This is the view which controls the management of State forests in Germany.

There are four things a forest requires for the best service: Protection, strong and abundant reproduction, a regular supply of trees ripe for the axe, and space enough for every tree. The annual yield should be as nearly equal as possible. The various methods of handling forests are discussed. Our lumber men disregard the future of the yield altogether, and in consequence the forest loses its capital value. A chapter is therefore given to wasteful methods, in contrast with methods that are conservative and that renew the supply. How to plant trees, the climatic influences affecting forests, etc., are treated in detail, and the book closes with a comparison between forests in foreign countries and at home which is full of useful information for our tree-growers:

The first professional foresters in the United States were obliged to go abroad for their training:

but in 1898 professional forest schools were established at Cornell University in New York, and at Biltmore in North Carolina, and they were followed by the Yale Forest School in 1900. Others have sprung up since. At present thorough and efficient training in professional forestry may be had in the United States.

Forty-nine illustrations, nearly all half-tone, are a helpful feature of the book, which should be in the hands of every owner of forest lands.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PAPERS ON UNDERGROUND WATERS PUBLISHED BY THE U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.—A bibliography of all the publications of our Geological Survey relating to underground waters, and issued between 1879 and 1904, appears as Water Supply and Irrigation Paper No. 120. There are about 600 titles, the papers averaging about 21 for each year, from 1880 to 1903; while in 1904, owing to the publication of the work of the new division of hydrology, the number was increased to about 130. The bibliography is supplemented by an index which facilitates reference to the various groups of topics and to papers relating to underground waters in various States and in other political and natural divisions.

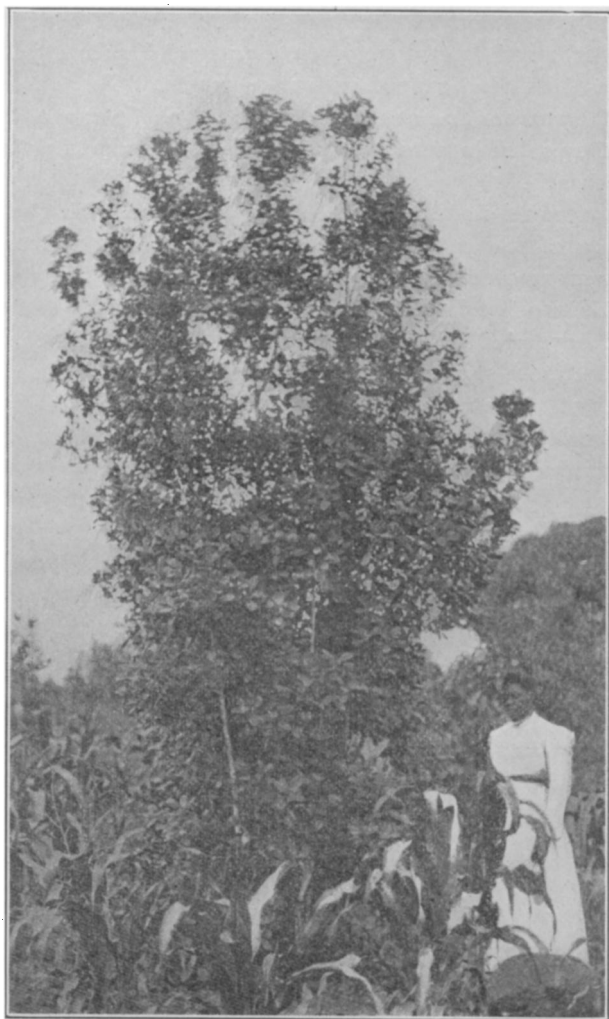
STREAM MEASUREMENTS IN 1903.—The Geological Survey has published in Water Supply and Irrigation Papers (Nos. 97-98) progress reports of stream measurements in 1903. Part I includes Northern Atlantic, Saint Lawrence and Great Lakes drainages, and Part II Southern Atlantic, eastern Gulf of Mexico, and eastern Mississippi River drainage. Part III, yet to appear, will embrace the western Mississippi River and western Gulf of Mexico drainage, and Part IV the Interior Basin, Pacific, and Hudson Bay drainage. The requests for information from the general and engineering public concerning stream data are constantly increasing. These papers contain data collected at the regular gauging stations, the results of computations based upon them, and other information useful in hydrographic studies. Each volume has a map of the United States showing the principal river stations maintained during the year.

CURRENTS OFF SOUTHERN NOVA SCOTIA.—The Department of Marine and Fisheries of Canada has published a report by Dr. W. Bell Dawson on "The Currents at the Entrance of the Bay of Fundy and on the Steamship Routes in its Approaches off Southern Nova Scotia." The data are taken from the investigations of the Tidal and Current Survey in 1904. The currents were taken $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 15 miles off shore on the routes usually followed by steamships. They are predominantly tidal, running strongly during flood and ebb in the two directions, which are usually opposite. The characteristic of the current which deserves special attention is the change found at points only a few miles apart. In passing islands the strength may vary greatly, according to the offing. In channels and passages there may be a difference of an hour between the centre and the sides in the time of slack-water. Almost everywhere the current is as strong down to a depth of 30 fathoms as it is on the surface. There is no general movement of the water in any one direction which is at all well marked.

TWO NEW PROVINCES IN CANADA.—A bill was introduced before the Canadian Legislature on February 21 for the creation of two new Provinces or States embracing the region occupied by those territorial divisions of the North West Territories known as Athabasca, Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Assiniboia. The western Province is to be called Alberta, and the eastern Saskatchewan, and they will extend from Manitoba to the Rocky Mountains, and from the United States to the 60th parallel. The two Provinces will divide this vast area nearly equally, each with an area of about 225,000 square miles. The bill provides that each Province shall have a Legis-

sons in southeastern Brazil, Paraguay, and the Misiones Territory earn their living by collecting, treating, and marketing this leaf.

The yerba mate is described by Father Vogt, the writer of the article in *Globus*, as an evergreen growing to a height of 20 to 35



YERBA MATE.

feet. It thrives on the banks of rivers and brooks and in the damp and shady parts of the forests in sub-tropical temperatures. It is in bloom in October and November. About the end of

passage into the cavern, which at present is impassable on account of the fallen rocks; but below it is a fine deposit of the fossil remains of animals dating from the Ice Age.

BARLEY AND RYE GROWING 6,900 FEET ABOVE SEA-LEVEL.—This picture shows some fields of barley and rye above the hamlet of Findelen, in the Alps. Findelen is on the sunny southern slope of a little valley, which ends in the neighbourhood of Zermatt. At an altitude of about 6,800 feet, it is the highest permanent settlement in Switzerland excepting Juf, which stands about 190 feet higher. As the slope fully faces the south it is warmed by the direct rays of the summer sun, enabling cultivation to be carried on at a much higher altitude than on neighbouring slopes with northern exposure.



Thus one may stand in midsummer beside these fields of yellow grain and see not far away the marvellous ice-fields and snows of the Findelen and Strahlhorn glaciers; and on the northern slopes, which have no sunshine for much of the day, there is an Arctic-Alpine flora and patches of snow below the level of the grain fields on the southern slope. A few hundred yards separate from one another two kinds of vegetation that at lower levels of the earth surface are 25° of latitude apart. This curious example of the importance of a southerly exposure in Swiss agriculture is taken, with the picture, from *La Géographie*, No. 3, 1905.

THE EFFECT OF GEOLOGICAL FORMATIONS UPON THE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN SWEDEN.—According to *Ymer* (Häft 3, 1904), Mr. Per Stolpe has been studying the geological deposits in relation to the density of population in Sweden, and finds that there is a remarkable connection between them, though other factors have doubtless contributed to the present distribution. The influence of the limits of marine deposits, the occurrence of calcareous soil, and the surface topography are plainly marked in the distribution of the people. The calcareous soils derived from

the Silurian formation are especially productive, and thus encourage intensive agriculture. It is also notable that vegetation is more luxuriant on the soils formed from the latest eruptive rocks, basalt and rhyolite, than in the neighbouring districts. Among the other factors influencing the distribution are, of course, the climate and the concentration of population in the lumber and iron districts.

OCEANIA.

FLORA OF THE ISLANDS SOUTH OF NEW ZEALAND.—The flora of the small islands to the south of New Zealand (Auckland, Campbell, Antipodes, Bounty, etc.) presents interesting problems in connection with the distribution of plants over the southern part of the southern hemisphere. These islands have many floral affinities with New Zealand, but they also contain an element to which the name "Fuegian" has been given by botanists. Our knowledge of their flora has lately been extended by Dr. L. Cockayne, who, in 1893, visited most of the groups in winter. All previous botanical observations had been made in spring or summer. He communicates his results to the *Transactions and Proceedings of the New Zealand Institute* (Wellington, 1904), to the following effect:

The general character of the climate of all the islands is marked by cloudy skies, frequent showers, mild winters and cool summers, with furious gales accompanied by hail or sleet, the effect of which upon the trees is marked. In the "Rata-forest" of Auckland group the low summer temperature and the furious winds have led the trees to form a dense flat roof of foliage with a luxuriant lateral growth of the branches, and beneath this canopy the hygrophytic factors exercise full sway, as shown by the abundance of filmy ferns, liverworts, etc. Another type of forest is that of the *Olearia Lyallii*, which occurs locally only, but grows with great luxuriance, so that there seems no reason why it should not be the dominant forest of the southern islands. Sheep farming is carried on in Campbell Island. Of the flowering plants, 39 per cent. are endemic, 18.8 per cent. Fuegian (including five per cent. which do not extend to New Zealand), and 42 per cent. New Zealand, excluding those also Fuegian. Of the plants which extend to New Zealand nearly half are mountain plants, the remainder including plants of the sub-Alpine and Alpine regions. Dr. Cockayne believes that the presence of the Fuegian element is due to former land connections rather than to the agency of birds, winds, currents, etc.—(Condensed from *Geog. Jour.*, April, 1905.)

A TORNADO IN THE VAVAU ISLANDS.—*Les Missions Catholiques* (March 24, 1905) publishes a number of half-tone pictures showing the devastation wrought by a tornado in the Vavau group, east of the Fiji islands, on Dec. 29 last. The pictures show houses overturned, trees uprooted, cocoanut trees stripped of their leaves, plantations destroyed, and crops ruined. The devastation was almost complete, and if it were not that the natives can soon replace their dwellings and raise new crops the suffering would be greatly intensified. The article describing the pictures says that the wind blew with extraordinary violence for two hours, the storm being accompanied by a deluge of rain. All the missionary houses, including the church, were destroyed or badly damaged. The sailing vessel in which the missionaries visited their stations on forty islands was dashed to pieces. As soon as the hurricane had passed there was complete calm, and the bright moonlight revealed the terrible work of destruction.

GENERAL.

KOLONIAL HANDELS-ADRESSBUCH, 1905.—The Kolonial Wirtschaftliches Komitee of Berlin has issued the ninth edition of this annual reference book, con

taining the usual amount of diversified information concerning the German colonies. There are coloured maps of all the colonies, complete lists of the planters, merchants, and labourers, statistics of the Societies in Germany interested in colonial development, and information relating to the government of each colony, the military forces employed, the missionary work, Government schools, trading companies, communications by steamships and sailing vessels, railroad development, Customs duties, and trade statistics. No more complete compilation of the kind is published by any other colonial nation, and this annual is essential to all who wish to keep informed as to the latest phases of progress in the German colonies.

HANGING VALLEYS.—Normally a tributary stream enters its main valley with a grade adjusted to the level of that valley. This is a normal result of the formation of valleys by stream erosion. There are, however, numerous instances of tributary valleys which depart widely from this condition, and have their mouths hanging high—in some cases a thousand or fifteen hundred feet above the bottom of the main valley. Such a condition is common in glaciated countries, and especially in regions where valley glaciers have passed down the main valleys, as in the Alps, the Sierra Nevadas, Alaska, and Norway. To account for this abnormal discordance of main and tributary valleys ice-erosion has been appealed to by a number of geographers in Europe and America; but others have opposed the ice-erosion theory, primarily on two grounds: (1) the supposed inefficiency of ice as an agent of erosion; (2) the vast amount of erosion which the theory of ice-erosion demands, and the absence of proof of such erosion in the form of correlative deposits. As a result of this difference in interpretation, there has in recent years arisen a literature of considerable extent devoted to the two sides of the subject.

One of the most recent contributions to the discussion is by Prof. H. L. Fairchild (*Bull. Amer. Geol. Soc.*, Vol. 16, 1905, pp. 13–74), under the title: "Ice-Erosion Theory a Fallacy." While there is much of value in this paper, there is also much that is inconclusive. The conclusion regarding hanging valleys—one of the main arguments for marked glacial erosion—does not leave the subject of their origin in a very satisfactory state, for, while vigorously asserting that "the ice-erosion argument for hanging valleys is illogical," Mr. Fairchild has nothing better to substitute than the following: "these features will, undoubtedly, be explained as normal product of atmospheric and stream work under conditions not yet understood."

The article next succeeding this one in the same publication (pp. 75–90), by Prof. I. C. Russell, is devoted specifically to hanging valleys. Russell shows that hanging valleys may result from four different causes: (1) by the deepening of a main stream more rapidly than a tributary under certain favourable conditions; (2) by the cutting back of a river mouth by waves along a shore-line; (3) by crustal movements; (4) by glacial action. He admits that the great abundance of hanging valleys in glaciated regions calls for an explanation, which involves former glaciation; but, instead of explaining them as the result of great deepening of the main valley, he states six sets of conditions under which the hanging valleys may be developed without great differential ice-erosion. In his paper Russell considers certain specific instances, and also generalizes on the subject as a whole. His paper is of decided importance, because it calls attention to the complexity of the subject and the possibility of alternate explanations. It contributes facts and sane discussion on a subject which needs such contributions.

R. S. T.

ACCORDANCE OF SUMMIT LEVELS AMONG ALPINE MOUNTAINS.—That there is a general accordance in elevation among peaks in many, if not all, mountain ranges is generally admitted. That this accordance is due to a former reduction of the

mountains to the condition of a low-lying peneplain and subsequent uplift and dissection is almost universally held by American physiographers. So far has the theory of peneplains been extended that a good share of the earth's surface, including mountains, plateaux, and plains, has been interpreted as regions of ancient peneplanation. Mountain ranges 12,000 to 13,000 feet high are believed to furnish evidence of such reduction. A few workers have failed to be convinced by that evidence, which has led some of our keenest physiographers to apply the explanation of peneplanation to so much of the earth's surface; but the literature of peneplains has steadily increased, and one has come to expect descriptions of new peneplains whenever a new region is studied.

Papers opposing the theory are much more rare, and consequently more noteworthy; and among these papers a recent one by Dr. R. A. Daly (*Journ. Geol.*, Vol. XIII, 1905, pp. 105-125) is especially noteworthy, because written by a man who has hitherto been an advocate of the peneplain theory, and who has recently spent much time in the Canadian Selkirks, to which the theory of peneplanation has been already applied. Dr. Daly still adheres to the peneplain theory as applied to some regions, but he finds difficulty in accepting it for lofty mountains. He states his belief "that further constructive work along the lines of the peneplain theory is at present not so necessary as a critical inquiry into alternative hypotheses." He proceeds to state an alternative hypothesis, consisting of a series of conditions which tend to bring about a rough accordance of summit levels among mountains. Among these conditions are original isostatic adjustment, later isostatic adjustment, the influence of metamorphism and intrusion, and subsequent differential erosion, due to a variety of conditions, which tend to lower the higher peaks faster than the lower ones. It seems to the reviewer that this alternative explanation is worthy of the most careful attention of physiographers.

R. S. T.

A STUDY OF RUBBER PLANTS.—All who are especially interested in the rubber industry may desire to add to their libraries the valuable study by Mr. Peter Reintgen "Die Kautschukpflanzen," which has just been issued as a supplement to the monthly publication *Tropenpflanzer*. This industrial-geographical study has 218 pages, a list of books used, and a map showing the distribution of rubber plants. Part I gives a concise history of the discovery of rubber-yielding plants and of the scientific study of them, and deals with the physical and chemical nature of rubber and the present conditions and prospects of its cultivation. The larger part of the volume is given to the treatment in turn of all phases of the various rubber-yielding plants, including the conditions of their growth, their industrial importance, and the efforts thus far made to cultivate them. The plants are classed for this discussion in the three productive areas of America, Africa, and Asia-Australia. The statistics of the trade are given for each of these areas and the subdivisions of the rubber territory in them. It is noteworthy that the largest part of the literature on this subject has been produced in the past few years, since the suddenly-augmented importance of the industry gave it an impetus.

THE ELISHA KENT KANE MEDAL.—The Geographical Society of Philadelphia on May 3, awarded the Elisha Kent Kane Medal to Professor William B. Scott, Professor of Geology and Palaeontology in Princeton University. Professor Scott was editor and joint author of the Reports of the Princeton University expeditions to Patagonia.

SVERDRUP GOING TO THE WEST INDIES.—The Arctic explorer, Captain Otto Sverdrup, is about to start for the West Indies to take charge of the work of a plant-

ing company. The condition of his health seemed to make it desirable to live for a while in a southern climate.—(*Allgemeine Zeitung*.)

M. VIDAL DE LA BLACHE HONORED.—This well-known French geographer, President of La Société de Topographie de France, has received the medal of the Paris Geographical Society in recognition of his work, "Tableau de la Géographie de la France," which is the introduction to the "Histoire de France," which is published under the direction of M. E. Lavisse.

M. LEVASSEUR BECOMES PRESIDENT OF THE COLLÈGE DE FRANCE.—This distinguished geographer and statistician has succeeded M. Gaston Paris at the head of the Collège de France. He has long been associated with its executive force, and was at the same time Professor of History, Economics, and Geography.

ANNUAIRE ASTRONOMIQUE POUR 1906.—This Annual, printed under the direction of Mr. G. Leconte, has been issued by the Royal Observatory of Belgium since 1834. It not only contains tables and other information for the convenience of astronomers, but is also popularized by the inclusion of many elementary facts and explanations, so that it may be useful to the amateur and the general public. In the 388 pages are included, for 1906, the Gregorian, Julian, Jewish, and Mohammedan calendars, ephemerides for the sun, moon, and planets, eclipses and occultations, apparent positions of some of the stars, the tides, terrestrial magnetism, many astronomical tables, formulas, diagrams, etc.

FREDERIK MULLER & Co., Amsterdam, send one of their valuable catalogues, of more than 3,200 works, on Voyages, Discovery, Geography, and kindred subjects, selected and described, as always, with care and accuracy.

The catalogue is written in French, but the titles are given in the original languages.

IN AN EXCELLENT FRENCH TRANSLATION of Mr. Jeremiah Lynch's *Three Years in the Klondike*, published by Delagrave, Paris, the following note on page 44 bears testimony to the translator's acquaintance with Shakespeare and Keats, and his lack of familiarity with the slang term for *partner*:

1. *Fard*, appellation familière; exactement, *l'opard*. (N. du tr).

NEW MAPS.

AFRICA.

AFRICA.—Carte des Missions Catholiques en Afrique. Scale, 1:10,000,000, or 157.8 statute miles to an inch. Supplement to *Les Missions Catholiques*, No. 1875. Lyons, 1905.

Shows the boundaries of the Vicarates, seats of the archbishops and bishops, the distribution of the mission stations, etc. A part of the sheet is filled with notes and tables, giving the condition of Roman Catholicism in Africa according to the official reports of the missions for 1904-05.

AMERICA.

UNITED STATES.—General Chart of Alaska. Scale, 40 statute miles to an inch. In *Reindeer Report* by Dr. Sheldon Jackson, Washington, D. C., 1905.

This map is based upon the post-route map issued by the Post Office Department.